

## CARS PACKED TIGHTER TO CUT EXPENSES ON CITY'S TRANSIT LINES

### TRAFFIC GROWING

Commission Brings Out That on Some Roads the Service Is Below That of 1916.

### REMEDIES POINTED OUT

D. L. Turner Reveals That Subway Capacity, Built by City, Is Not Used.

### WHALEN'S POOR SHOWING

Staten Island Line, Municipally Conducted, Runs Fewer Cars Than Company Did.

Daniel L. Turner, consulting engineer for the Transit Commission produced figures at yesterday's hearing on inadequate transit service showing how New York's millions are packed like sardines in the trains and cars of the elevated, subway and surface lines in Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx and Staten Island.

According to these figures the worst conditions appear to prevail during the rush hours on the Sixth avenue elevated lines, where there are 190 passengers for every 100 seats, and on the Sea Beach subway line in Brooklyn, which has a 220 per cent. overload during the rush hours.

Conditions almost as bad, however, prevail on every line dealt with by Mr. Turner's figures, which cover and are the tabulated results of observations made on 126 subway, elevated and surface lines. While on the stand yesterday Mr. Turner did not deal with the East and West Side subways of the Interborough Lines.

The only line which seems, according to these figures, to be giving good service is the Flatbush surface line in Brooklyn, which has a rush hour load of 108 per cent., or only eight standing passengers for each 100 seated. In presenting his figures to the commission Mr. Turner compared service conditions in 1922 with those in 1916 for two periods of the day, one the maximum rush hour and the other, the hour of minimum midday traffic.

### Crowds on City Operated Line.

When the witness came to the Richmond line, formerly known as the Staten Island Midland, and now operated by the city administration, the figures showed that the city has so cut down the number of cars operated during the maximum rush hour period that the loading ratio has been increased from only 97 per cent. in 1916 to 178 per cent. at present. That means 78 passengers standing for every 100 seated. Within that maximum hour the city now is operating ten fewer cars than were run in 1916 under private operation. They are carrying 206 fewer passengers, but 331 fewer seats for them.

Mr. Reddington, counsel to the commission, who was conducting the examination, inquired: "Do you know of any operating reason why this service should have been so materially cut down?"

"I see no operating reason why that should be done," replied the witness. "Do you class that as an argument for municipal operation?" asked Commissioner LeRoy T. Harkness.

### Cars Cut Down by City.

"I certainly should not," Mr. Turner answered. He then showed that the city had cut down the number of cars operated in the hour from fifteen to five, the latter now running twelve minutes apart; had reduced available seats from 471 to 140 and had produced a 78 per cent. overload.

"You say you know of no physical reason why that should have been done?"

"I do not. There is every reason why, as the city is operating this road, it should have furnished a proper standard of service."

The examiner first questioned his witness concerning the figures for the Manhattan elevated line. On the Sixth avenue elevated during the first two months of 1922 there were 190 express passengers for every 100 seats in the rush hours. The loading was 36 per cent. greater than in 1916. Yet the company was operating one train less, which means 260 fewer seats for 610 more passengers. The local rush hour service shows four less trains but 1,250 more passengers. Overcrowding was 18 per cent. in excess of that of 1916.

On the Third avenue elevated during the rush hour, express service, 194 persons stood while 100 were seated, a condition 40 per cent. worse than in 1916, but on local trains in the same period there were two seats to spare in every 100. The line now is running thirty-three express trains an hour during the peak of the load, which is nine more than were operated in 1916. Mr. Turner said they could not do much better as this schedule means almost a two minute headway.

Express rush hour loading on the Ninth avenue elevated was 176 per cent., and on local trains 104 per cent. On the

Continued on Page Eight.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurants. Advertising will be found on Page 18—Ad.

## BUNKING BOTH THE PEOPLE AND THE SOLDIERS

The Bonus Bill Claps the Lid on the Pawnbroker and Provides No Definite Way for the Soldier to Raise a Dollar on His Certificate

The Ways and Means Committee has put its bonus bill before the House. It is long and complicated. It provides chiefly for the issuance of "Adjusted Service Credits" by the Government to pay the bonus. They are to run twenty years.

These Adjusted Service Credits are plain promissory notes of the Government—nothing more and nothing less. They are called Adjusted Service Credits to bunk the people, but they are Government bonds all the same and mean muleting the people out of five billions of dollars precisely as if called bonds or promissory notes.

The bill claps the lid hard on the pawnbroker and usurer, but fails to provide any definite way by which soldiers may raise money on their certificates within a period of three years. On the face of it, however, the bill seems to make provision for soldiers to raise 50% of the face value of the certificate from the banks of the country when in fact it makes no such

provision. The bill authorizes banks to lend 50% of the face value of the certificates to soldiers for three years, but does not make this mandatory on the banks.

The bill furnishes no positive relief for the man who wants immediate money. He is prohibited from raising any money on his certificate through the pawnbroker, the usurer or any one else. He is confined to the bank alone as a source from which he may get a loan, but, considered with regard to the plain sense of the matter, banks will make mighty few loans on frozen credits for three years.

Thus the public is bunked on the name of the bonds and the soldiers are bunked on the seeming provision made for them to raise cash on their certificates from the banks, which generally they will not get. What the soldiers want and expected from Congress, Congress keeping its prelection compact with them, is cash—not promises to pay.—Editorial.

## SHIP ADRIFT IN GALE RACES WILD ON RIVER

Tears Away Stakeboat and Narrowly Misses Hendrik Hudson.

### TUGS ARE SWEEPED ASIDE

Ferryboat Is Rushed From Weehawken Slip as Granite State Nears.

### Cases on John Doe Warrants.

The proceedings are directed against "John Doe, the John Doe Exchange, the John Doe Clearing House, the John Doe Company and others," to ascertain if various persons or corporations have been making contracts for the purchase or sale of cotton of a bucketing nature, in which case arrest warrants will be sought.

More than 100 cotton brokers and their lawyers were present at the opening of the inquiry. Albert Massey represented the American Cotton Exchange, George Gordon Battle represented its members, Peter B. Smith represented the clearing house of that exchange, Senator Loring S. Black represented the New York Cotton Exchange and Jerome Simmons, and Benjamin F. Shreiber, Assistant District Attorney, appeared in behalf of District Attorney Egan.

The first witness was Arthur R. Marsh, member of the board of governors of the New York Cotton Exchange, former professor of comparative literature at Harvard and a cotton expert who has testified before many Federal and State legislative committees.

Mr. Marsh said that although the last census showed the cotton production of the United States in 1920 was only 11,500,000 bales the New York Cotton Exchange alone traded in between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 bales. There is an exchange in New Orleans which, he said, claims to do as much business as New York, but the New York brokers insist that their business is four times greater.

### Daily Reports "Inadequate."

Mr. Battle asked why the daily sales of cotton were not made public to report to the public. It had been done but was given up as "inadequate," Magistrate McAdoo said.

"Why should it be any more difficult for you to report your day's transactions than the New York Stock Exchange, which renders daily reports?"

"It is difficult to get an accurate report," replied Mr. Marsh.

The court suggested that the New York Cotton Exchange has only 432 members, and if any of them refused to report to the public, the exchange could be expelled or penalized, to which the witness responded that the advisory committee had been restrained by court order from examining the books of the members.

"As a protection to the public why don't you ask the Legislature to help you?" said the Magistrate.

"I cannot answer that," said Mr. Marsh.

Mr. Marsh said the statistics of business transacted were available at the clearing house, but kept under the strictest injunction of secrecy.

"The clearing house never discloses the business of members," he explained. "Its institution was impossible until it contracted not to disclose figures."

The witness said \$50,000 was the minimum capital a cotton broker should have before starting to trade on the exchange.

"In other words," commented Mr. McAdoo, "the game is so dangerous that the cotton producers ought not to play."

The witness testified that about 15 per cent. of the business done on the exchange was speculative and 85 to 90 per cent. was "hedging." He was asked to define "hedging" and another expression, "squeezing."

"Hedging" is virtually insurance against price fluctuation," he explained.

On the Third avenue elevated during the rush hour, express service, 194 persons stood while 100 were seated, a condition 40 per cent. worse than in 1916, but on local trains in the same period there were two seats to spare in every 100. The line now is running thirty-three express trains an hour during the peak of the load, which is nine more than were operated in 1916. Mr. Turner said they could not do much better as this schedule means almost a two minute headway.

Express rush hour loading on the Ninth avenue elevated was 176 per cent., and on local trains 104 per cent. On the

## President's Stand on Bonus Unchanged; He Was Not Consulted on New Measure

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., March 7.—The following official statement regarding President Harding's attitude on bonus legislation was issued from the White House to-day:

"The Executive has declared that a sales tax or postponement of the legislation was the only thing he could suggest in regard to the bonus. He still is of the same mind. The Executive's position has not changed despite the opinion in some quarters that the Executive changes his mind to meet shifting winds. The President has no direct or definite knowledge as to any plans in the making. He has nothing to add to his previous statement and does not expect to have. This is official and authoritative. The President does not recall that the subject of the bonus was mentioned in his conversation with Mr. Fordney yesterday."

## FULL TEXT OF BONUS BILL

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., March 7.—The full text of the bonus bill introduced in the House of Representatives to-day by Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee reads:

**A BILL TO PROVIDE ADJUSTED COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of America in Congress assembled:

### TITLE I.

Section 1.—This act may be cited as the "world war adjusted compensation act."

(A) The term "veteran" includes any individual, a member of the military or naval forces of the United States at any time after April 5, 1917, and before November 12, 1918, but does not include (1) any individual at any time during such period as thereafter separated from such forces under other than honorable conditions; (2) any conscientious objector who performed no military duty whatever or refused to wear the uniform; or (3) any alien at any time during such period or thereafter discharged from the military or naval forces on account of his alienage.

(B) The term "overseas service" means service on shore in Europe or Asia, exclusive of China, Japan and the Philippine Islands, and service ashore, not on vessels, ships, or aircraft, in either case the period from the date of embarkation for such service to the date of disembarkation, or return from such service, both dates inclusive.

(C) The term "home service" means all service not overseas service.

(D) The terms "adjusted service credit" means the amount of the credit computed under the provisions of Title II; and

(E) The term "person" includes a partnership, corporation or association as well as an individual.

### TITLE II.

**Adjusted Service Credit.**

Section 201.—The amount of adjusted service credit shall be computed by allowing the following sums for each day of active service in excess of sixty days in the military and naval forces of the United States after April 5, 1917, and before July 1, 1918, as shown by the service or other record of the veteran: \$1.25 for each day of overseas service; and \$1 for each day of home service; but the amount of the credit of a veteran who performed no overseas service shall not exceed \$500, and the amount of the credit of a veteran who performed any overseas service shall not exceed \$425.

Section 202.—In computing the adjusted service credit no allowance shall be made to:

(a) Any commissioned officer above the grade of Captain in the army or Marine Corps, Lieutenant in the navy, First Lieutenant or First Lieutenant of Engineers in the Coast Guard, or Passed Assistant Surgeon in the Public Health Service, or having the rank of any officer superior in rank to any of such grades—in each case for the period of service as such;

(b) Any individual holding a permanent or provisional commission or warrant in the military or naval forces or (while holding such commission or warrant) serving under a temporary commission in a higher grade—in each case for the period of service under such commission or warrant; or in such higher grade as

## LIMERICK FACTIONS IN OMINOUS TRUCE

Mutineers Concentrating as Dublin Sends Regulars to Reinforce Army.

### HOPING FOR SETTLEMENT

Minister of Defense and Adjutant-General Begin Negotiations With Rebels.

### Baruch Acts as Envoy.

It was understood that, following his conversation with Senator Borah, Mr. Baruch had gone to New York with the view of endeavoring to line up the Wilson forces in opposition to the treaty.

Norman W. Davis, former Under Secretary of State, who closely represented the foreign policies of the President during the latter days of the Wilson administration, is believed to be the man who is to carry out the President's policy in this regard.

The possibility, suggested by these developments, of Senators Borah, Johnson (Cal.), and Reed (Mo.), working in harmony with the Wilson forces in an effort to defeat the work of the recent conference for the limitation of armaments has created a sensation in Senate and Administration circles in Washington.

The possibility of a vote on the four Power treaty in the Senate to-morrow was suggested to-day by Senator Lodge (Mass.), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. His statement followed an argument in favor of ratification by Senator Kellough (Maine), who opposes all reservations. No one else volunteered to speak, indicating that most of the Senators who are prepared to discuss the treaty are already in the Senate.

Senator Lodge said he was not disposed to press for action in the face of a desire to discuss the treaty further, but he added that unless some one is ready to speak to-morrow he will press for an immediate vote.

It is known that Senators Borah and Johnson, opposed to the treaty, are preparing to speak. Senator Underwood (Ala.) and others are planning to speak for the treaty.

**Early Vote Not Looked For.**

In spite of Senator Lodge's suggestion it is not expected a vote will be reached for several days. His remark was made for the purpose of speeding up the Senate action on an important measure now on the plan to be to give the treaty right of way over everything else.

While this development was taking place in the Senate chamber the White House let it be known that no attempt will be made to influence the Senate. The explanation came in answer to reports that the Secretary of State would undertake to lead the Administration fight for ratification.

As to the Borah resolution adopted yesterday, asking for information as to what the status of the Lansing-Ishii agreement will be in the event the four Power treaty is ratified, it was stated at the White House that the answer to this inquiry would be sent to the Senate within the next twenty-four hours.

In the face of Senator Lodge's threat to ask for an immediate vote if no one is ready to speak to-morrow the opposition to-night for a vote on the treaty, which it has been preparing.

Senator Borah, it is learned, is delaying his argument until the President has furnished the requested information concerning the status of the Lansing-Ishii agreement under the treaty.

The Irish Republican army leaders believe they have the backing of most Irishmen and say if the mutiny does not quiet the army it is prepared for drastic action. Such a course would be extremely dangerous, for it would make martyrs of the mutineers. That such a complete evolution that is going on in Ireland with the reins of government changing hands entirely should occur without some internal strife seems unbelievable, and it appears to be only a question of when the new government feels itself sufficiently consolidated for arming responsible citizens to prevent outbreaks.

It was just such a contingency that Michael Collins, Father Gwynne and others at the Ard Fheils meeting sought to evade by an agreement, but one hardly hope for tranquility in the face of the declaration of Charles Burgess, former Sinn Fein Minister of Defense, when in discussing the inability of men under 25 to vote, he said: "I know the Republican army and I know the spirit

Continued on Page Four.

The Greenberys, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. On the Florida Road, 3 trains daily, here only. All outdoor sports—Ad.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

## FORDNEY INTRODUCES BONUS BILL WITHOUT PLAN OF FINANCING

## BORAH-WILSON UNION SEEN TO KILL TREATY

Idaho Senator Confers With Baruch and Other Democratic Leaders.

### VOTE DELAY IS LIKELY

Word Waited From Harding as to Status of Lansing-Ishii Agreement.

### SCHEME LACKS BASIS

Banks "Authorized" to Lend Money, but Not Compelled, Because Law Forbids.

### By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., March 7.—The last edition of the legislative raid on the national Treasury and business of the country to get a soldiers' bonus was surreptitiously introduced into the House of Representatives this afternoon.

It was "dropped in the box" by Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee and automatically referred back to that body. Born in the secret council of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, few members of the House even knew it actually had made its appearance.

The reception accorded to the latest scheme to extort \$5,000,000,000 from the Treasury and taxpayers was far from cordial. Even while Mr. Fordney was dropping his insurance certificate loan plan into the "bill box" in the House lobby it was repudiated out of hand by executive officials of the Government, leaders of the farm bloc, Democratic Representatives, bankers, merchants, farmers and industrialists throughout the country.

**Still Express Confidence.**

Mr. Fordney left town immediately after unloading the bill which has caused Congress more distress than any other measure in its history. Some of his Republican associates said they thought the President could be "induced to accept our bill" because it is the "best thing that can be done."

Inquiry at the White House to-day revealed the fact that President Harding was not consulted in the preparation of the measure. The confidence expressed by Mr. Fordney that the bill will be passed by the House probably is justified, but a chilly reception is awaited it in "the aged and infirm" as Mr. Fordney described the Senate.

Treasury officials who looked over the measure pointed out at least one serious defect. This was the omission to prescribe the method of raising the money to pay the bill. Where it is to come from Treasury officials do not pretend to know.

**Appropriation in Expectancy.**

The only reference made to financing the raid appears in the last twenty-four of the eight thousand word document with which Mr. Fordney and his Ways and Means associates concluded their offering. They were:

...and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, amounts sufficient to defray such expenditures.

No form of taxation, bond issue or other Governmental processes usually employed in raising revenue is even suggested; no method prescribed for putting into the Treasury the \$1,000,000,000 certain to be demanded by the scheme for authorizing 50 per cent. loans by banks and 50 per cent. by the Government is not well founded. They further declare that in a practical sense the latest bonus offering is impossible of execution.

**Not Mandatory on Banks.**

The Fordney bill does not make mandatory on banks to advance loans on the bonus certificates because the Federal Reserve law prohibits such "authorities" national and State banks and trust companies to advance more than 10 per cent. of the face value of the certificates to a veteran on his personal notes secured by his adjusted service credit, such loans to mature before September 30, 1925, after which time the Secretary of the Treasury is "authorized" to advance 80 per cent. of the face value of the certificates.

Provision is made for the payment of the face value of the certificates on September 30, 1942, the date of the maturity of it. But the bonus bill introduced to-day does not say from what fund or revenues the money is to be paid.

As the certificates are not negotiable or transferable, Treasury officials declare the banks will not care to tie up their resources in them. In return for cash the banks would receive security which cannot be realized upon.

The financial experts of the Gov-

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.

Continued on Page Four.